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and historic friendship of the two neighbors on opposite sides of the Pacific. With entire confidence in the wisdom and justice of the Japanese and American governments in dealing with the causes of irritation between citizens of the two countries, we earnestly pray that their efforts to maintain peace and goodwill may be supported by all patriotic citizens, and may be crowned with success."

Tolstoy's letter, in response to the Czar's invitation, through a communication made by his nephew, the Grand Duke Constantin, that the aged Count become reconciled to the Russian Greek Church, from which he was excommunicated, is one of the finest bits of work in behalf of liberty, humanity and peace, which has been performed in many a year. It is a model of sincerity, loyalty to conviction, directness, simplicity and moral force. It needs no exposition, and is as follows:

"*Your Majesty*: A few more days, weeks or years and I am gone. Some days or decades more and *Your Majesty* will follow my example. That is the eternal law of nature. But before that occurs I desire to direct these lines to you as the ruler of the Russian people.

"I wish you could follow and realize the words and example of Christ: 'Whoso will be master shall be a servant of the others.' To rule a people or an empire does not mean to govern them by force and violence, but to serve them with wisdom and love, and execute the highest ideals for the benefit of the ruled.

"Neither parliament nor constitutional government makes a nation happy, great or advanced, but the ideals for which they strive and the freedom necessary to obtain those ideals. If you will be a ruler as described and realized by Christ, your first duty is to build your sovereignty upon the love of peace, liberty and brotherhood. Build your empire upon the religion of humanity and peace, and there will be not necessary either prisons or enormous military expenses. Give freedom to every man to think, worship or speak as he likes, and they will learn to rule themselves with love and wisdom. Therefore, I beg to suggest to *Your Majesty* these rules for ruling:

"1. To follow the example of Christ and become a servant of the nation.

"2. Abolish the army of violence and establish an army of peace and love.

"3. Give the largest freedom to all the individuals of our country to act as they think right and proper.

"4. Renounce all the wealth and luxury, abolish all titles and particular privileges, and proclaim the religion of Christ and humanity as the fundamental constitution of our empire.

"Having done this, you will become one of the greatest rulers of the present time and your name will be blessed and worshipped by millions.

"Very respectfully submitted,

"LEO TOLSTOY."

News from the Field.

The following resolutions, introduced by Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, were adopted by the Episcopal General Convention held in Richmond, Va., last October:

Resolved (the House of Bishops concurring): That this General Convention wishes to express to the world its thankfulness to God that all the nations of the world have at last, in this year of our Lord 1907, been brought together at The Hague in a glorious effort to promote and establish universal Peace.

We rejoice in all efforts to bring about this grand consummation, especially those to create and perfect courts for the judicial decision of international disputes.

We rejoice to see that these efforts spring from a growing conviction that relations between nations must rest on the solid foundation of justice.

We reverently thank God for the guidance of His Holy Spirit in bringing all nations into relations of amity. Only when convinced that they are friends and no longer enemies will they be ready to lessen preparations for war and to devote the productive energies of men towards wise measures for their uplift. Even now the great Hague Conference is studying to abate the brutalities of war and to strengthen the bond of peace.

We pray the God of Nations to make the nations of the world to be no longer enemies, but sincere friends; to love justice; to create courts for its enforcement, and so to establish peace on the firm foundation which our Lord Jesus Christ has revealed to us in His will for all His children here on earth.

Dr. William G. Hubbard of Columbus, Ohio, Superintendent of the American Railway Literary Union and one of our Peace Lecture Bureau speakers, gave twenty-four addresses the past year on peace and arbitration in universities, colleges, high schools and churches, to audiences averaging nearly five hundred persons, mostly students. This labor was incidental to his regular work of investigating the kind of literature that is at the railway newstands and on the trains.

The Arbitration and Peace Society of Cincinnati (First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio) has published the admirable address on "Carnage or Commerce," delivered by Samuel P. Butler before the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, and sent copies of it to all the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, etc., throughout the country. We reprint the address, with the exception of the introductory parts, in this issue of our paper. We congratulate the Cincinnati Peace Society on the excellent work which it is doing.

Edwin D. Mead, one of our best known and most active vice-presidents and lecturers, has been spending part of the past month in Washington studying the situation in regard to armaments and giving a number of addresses. He has spoken before the University Club, the Unitarian Church, the principal Methodist congregation, the Y. M. C. A. and the George Washington University. Mr. Mead has gained the impression, from talking with many prominent men in and out of Congress, that President Roosevelt will not secure at this session the four new battleships for which he has asked. This has all along been our own belief, but from the information that comes to us direct from Washington we fear that the big-navy craze, which seems to have fastened itself on the Capital like an epidemic of gripe, will do immense mischief if the people of the country do not bestir themselves to counteract it.

Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the *Independent*, one of the directors of the New York City Peace Society, has given his illustrated lecture on "The Federation of the World" during the past two months as follows: College of the City of New York, December 10; Mount Holyoke College, December 11; New York City Public School 157, January 3; New York City Public School 32, January 10; Society of Ethical Culture, Philadelphia, January 12; Edge Hill Chapel, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., January 12; Friday Night Club, Morristown, N. J., January 17. These lectures were given under the auspices of the New York City Peace Society, as were also three addresses by Rev. Frederick Lynch, namely: at Union Settlement, New York, December 5; Women's Professional League, New York, January 6; and Mount Vernon Men's League, Mount Vernon, N. Y., December 12. At this last meeting Rabbi Stephen S. Wise was also one of the speakers.

Under the auspices of the Peace Society of the City of New York, Mrs. Mead has given addresses during January as follows: Parlor meeting with Mrs. George Place, January 23; with Mrs. William H. Higgins, January 28; St. Ursula Club, January 21; Women's Ethical Culture Conference, January 22; St. Agatha School, January 24; Young Women's Club, Broadway Tabernacle January 27; Pilgrim Church Women's Association, January 28. Miss C. R. Lowell and Mrs. John T. W. Nichols have also opened their parlors to the women members of the New York City Peace Society to hear Mrs. Mead. Mrs. Mead will continue her series of New York addresses into February, as follows: Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, February 1; The Barnard College Union, February 5; Phillips Brooks Guild, Teachers' College, February 5; and at parlor meetings, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, February 6, and Mrs. John E. Millholland, February 6.

The Committee of the Directors of the American Peace Society to promote work among the churches (Rev. James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary, chairman) has during the past month been in communication with members of the society and others in different parts of the country with regard to the holding of meetings in the interests of the peace movement. The result already is the arrangement for the holding of many meetings either union or of separate churches in many places. During the month of January Mr. Tryon himself has spoken before the Woman's Guild, All Saints' Church, Brookline, Mass.; at the State Street Congregational Church, Portland, Me.; the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, R. I.; Baptist Men's League, Needham, Mass.; Church of the Advent, Boston. Mr. Tryon has already five appointments for February. Secretary Trueblood has also spoken at various places during January and has a number of appointments for February, arranged by the above-mentioned committee.

On January 23 a conference of peace workers, more than thirty in number, was held at the City Club, Philadelphia, to discuss the question of holding a Pennsylvania State Peace Congress in April or May. Bishop Mackay Smith presided. Edwin D. Mead was present at the meeting, and was invited to speak. A committee of

three, consisting of George Burnham, Jr., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Stanley R. Yarnall of the Germantown Friends School, and Dr. W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, was appointed to arrange for another meeting. Those present voted unanimously to support the movement for a State Congress, both financially and otherwise. The great State of William Penn ought certainly to be able to organize a peace congress that will stir the whole nation, and make similar congresses possible in many other States.

An energetic letter of condemnation of the increase of the navy and of President Pritchett's views thereon has been sent to the *Outlook* from Hartford signed by Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Connecticut Peace Society, and by Drs. Adams and Sunderland, pastors of two Hartford churches. The letter was in the *Outlook* for February 1.

The Executive Committee of the Lombard Peace Union, Milan, in order to keep in remembrance hereafter the great work which its president, Mr. Moneta, has done for the cause of peace, and the honor which has come to him in the receipt of the Nobel Prize, has decided to establish a *Moneta Prize*, which shall consist of a gold medal to be awarded each year to the person in Italy who shall have done the most for the cause of peace. On the receipt of the Nobel Prize Mr. Moneta received, among a large number of letters of congratulation, one from the King of Italy, in which he said: "I cordially rejoice with you over the high honor which has been conferred upon you, and I renew to you, on the occasion of this happy event, my warm wishes for the triumph of the noble cause of peace to which you have consecrated and still are consecrating such splendid and efficacious service."

At the thirty-first annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, held in New York on January 24, with over a hundred delegates present from different sections of the State, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the president of the Association, detailed for the first time since his return home the work of the Hague Conference. He defended the Conference against the belittlement of it which has been indulged in by the press, especially against the abusiveness of the London *Times*, which had characterized the delegates "as a lot of second-class politicians who had spent most of their time in trying to cheat one another." Mr. Choate's interpretation confirmed the views which had been expressed in our columns.

Brevities.

... The Burritt Memorial Committee of New Britain, Conn., is making fair progress in the work of securing funds for the erection of a suitable memorial to Elihu Burritt. The Festival of the Nations recently held in connection with the enterprise has netted the Committee \$7,378.32. The treasurer has in his possession, in addition to this, about \$4,000, so that the whole sum in hand is approximately \$12,000. The work of increasing the fund will be pushed steadily forward, and in the meantime careful consideration will be given to the form which the memorial shall take.